

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Sept. 17, 1881 was:

Total for the week

The President took a step backward yesterday, and his herotofore cheerful surgeous and attendants did not attempt to conceal their auxiety and disappointment. On Friday he had been troubled more than usual with the lung difficulty and the unfavorable action of the wound. The night was passed, however, in comparative comfort, and there was prospect of some improvement in the early hours of the day. But all hopes of immediate repair were dashed seized with a chill which is described as the by a fever which carried the pulse to about 137 and increased the temperature to 102. In the evening his temperature was exceed-

ngly low. tome new abscess is forming. There was no rain in strength, and the situation is regarded as more alarming than at any time since the day of the shooting.

Speaker Sharpe.

Speaker SHARPE appears to us to have cost a position in his party and in the State which he can hardly hope to regain. It will be impossible for him to make it generally believed that his absence from Albany when the bribery cases were called was accidental. He knew that he would be wanted, and, whether subpænaed or not, as a patriotic zitizen he should have been on hand.

The course he took will be construed as . self a party to the bribery.

Preliminary Examinations.

The practice of examining candidates for Government clerkships was first introduced in the United States, we believe, by the Hon. PETER H. WATSON, Assistant Secretary of War under Mr. STANTON, in the year 1862; and the practice was maintained throughout Mr. STANTON's term of service.

The method was applied in the War Department at the time as a matter of practical necessity. The immense crowd of work which was brought upon the department by the varied concerns of the great armies then in the field, rendered it necessary to employ an extraordinary number of clerks. We do not now remember now many there were in the different bureaus of | and Attorney-General? the department at Washington during the height of the war; but we should suppose there may have been something like two or three thousand. It was indispensable that they should be faithful and efficient; and It was impossible to rely entirely on the recommendations of members of Congress or of other persons acquainted with them. Accordingly a board was appointed in the department and a form of examination was made up for the purpose of ascertaining whether the candidate could read and write well and was familiar with grammar, arithmetic, geography, and the history of the United States.

The plan worked well from the beginning It relieved the Assistant Secretary of the labor of himself seeing the candidate and ascertaining from his own inquiries something about his fitness. Except in a few exhaving more important subjects to consider; and the whole of this great patronage was left in the hands of the Assistant Secretary. Without some such system of examination it would have been impossible for him to appoint the clerks and attend to any

other part of his important duties.

The examinations were rigorous, and the report of the examiners always came in accompanied by the papers of the candidates. Out of thousands of instances, we now recall only one in which the report of the examiners was entirely unfavorable. This was the case of a worthy person who had been a soldier and become disabled, and who was recommended most earnestly, as we now recall the facts, both by the Hon. TRUMAN SMITH and the Hon, THULLOW WEED. The examination showed that he could not read well. that he could not spell, and that he could not write in a manner worthy of a schoolboy of ten years. His application was accordingly rejected; but, as he was a deserving man for other reasons, a place was found for him as a doorkeeper or messenger or something of that kind, in which education was comparatively unnecessary.

Mr. Warson also caused examinations to be required of military officers on their promotion, a statute being passed by Congress for the purpose. Some very queer results fol lowed, in which officers of much scientific repute were found ignorant of elementary matters, or even destitute of common sense. and failed of their promotion in conse quence. This statute, however, has, we believe, since been repealed as too hard for

the professional aspirations of military men. The system was also especially applied to candidates for posts as officers in the colored regiments. When a large number of these regiments came to be organized, and it was necessary to provide them with officers, no other way of testing the qualifications of candidates was thought of. A board with that learned old martinet, Gen. Casey, was appointed for the examination of such candidates; and the duty was no trifling one. Each regiment required some thirty-five officers, and the number of regiments became very great. Every applicant who had served in the war without any blot, was sent before the board for examination, and each one was reported by Gen. Casey as not qualified for anything, or as qualified to be a Lieutenant, a Captain, or a Colonel, according as he passed the examination, and according also to his previous record for gallautry and inwell the case of one young fellow from Connecticut, not more than twenty years old, orable testimonials, applying for an appositment as a Lieutenant; and when the board brought in their report they unauimously advised that he should be appointed a Colonel. Gen. Casey went nearly wild with admiration over the acquisitions and intelligence the young man of all was the boy himself when he learned could hardly understand how such a thing could happen; but it took him only a few moments to become reconciled to his good fortune, and there was never any reason to

nized and honored.

be unwise to make them a sole and imperative condition of appointment. They relieve the appointing power of a great deal of labor, and afford, when unsuccessful, the best reason for rejecting an application; but, after all, the executive officer cannot escape the duty of himself selecting the men who are to serve with him. The examination clears off a large proportion of the applicants, and only those who can pass it should be regarded as qualified for appointment. But the selection must finally administration of the public service; and all terms of office should be for a fixed period. according to the custom of the American people in regard to all civil posts.

Why are the Star Cases Postponed?

While Postmaster-General James was assuring President GARFIELD in a few hurried words that he and the Attorney-General were vigorously carrying out their inaside when toward noon the patient was structions about the prosecution of the Star route robbers, and the sick man was feebly most severe he has yet had. It was followed expressing his gratification at the news, a very different seene was performing at Washington.

There the Ring seemed to be left in full possession of the field. No member of the This new difficulty, it was conceded by the | Cabinet was at his post. The Assistant purgeons, attested the existence of chronic Postmasters-General were all absent. The blood poisoning. The chances are that attorneys specially retained and the investigators employed in the Star route cases had followed their superiors to Long Branch, to the White Mountains, or some place else, distant from their place of duty. They say they are fully prepared with ample evidence to indict and convict BRADY, Dorsey, and two or three more of the conspirators, and we see no reason to doubt the fact. But why were they all absent when this Grand Jury, to which they have asked the country to look forward with great expectations, met to do its work?

The excuse that District Attorney CORK-HILL was to employ the jury for several weeks with his jail cases is empty enough. They had every reason to distrust Conkbut one step removed from making him- HILL, and they did thoroughly distrust him, having long since arranged that he should strangely enough, they left the Grand Jury in his hands, and, as might have been foreseen, he promptly came to the rescue of the Ring by moving the discharge of the jury for three weeks, although he knew that the Post Office Department was ready and anxlous to proceed.

Did Conkernt take this step without a certainty of powerful support in some quarter near the President but antagonistic

to JAMES and MACVEAGH? And what do the Ring hope to gain by delay? Are they merely awaiting the issue of the President's wounds, in the belief that his death or fixed disability would rid them of the present Postmaster-General

A Transatlantic Bankrupt Law. The next session of Parliament will witness a fresh attempt to reconstruct the English bankruptcy court. That some change in the existing method of dealing with insolvents is necessary seems plain enough, from the assertion made by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in a recent speech that not less than \$125,000,000 are annually lost through the operation of the present law. But according to Lord Sherbrooke, who discusses the subject in the Nineteenth Century, the best plan would be to abolish bankruptcy proceedings altogether, and leave

creditors to their remedy at common law. English bankruptey legislation presents a series of experiments which, in their practical workings, have uniformly failed to satisfy the parties in interest. In BLACKtraordinary instances, Mr. STANTON never | STONE'S time the law of bankruptcy was paid any attention to these appointments, built on the assumption that traders are the only persons that have any right to rue into debt at all. BLACKSTONE himself seemed to approve of the curious theory that a creditor was in no sense accountable for the contracting of a doubtful debt, and that no man not engaged in trade could fail to meet his obligations without the fault being exclusively his own. In course of time, however, this theory was exploded, and soon after the accession of the present Queen courts were established for the relief of insolvent debtors. But the distinction between those who are and those who are not engaged in trade disappeared years ago; and the bankruptcy court has been thrown open to all insolvents, no matter how the debts may have been incurred, provided, of course, there was no taint of fraud in the transactions.

The complaints which have led to another class of changes, and which are still unsatisfied, proceed not from debtors, but from creditors, and are concerned with the amount of money realized in the shape of dividends. For a long time the assets of debtors were handed over to official assignees, who proved, as a rule, reluctant to surrender any part of them. Under their regime the Court of Bankruptcy was compared by an exasperated public to the lair of the lion described in Æsop's fable, which many footsteps entered, but from which none emerged. In the end, the whole machinery of bankruptcy was brought to a standstill by creditors who thought they might as well be robbed first as last, and who preferred, on the whole, to let their money remain in the pockets of their debt ors rather than in the pockets of assignees.

The next piece of legislative tinkering with the bankruptcy system took away the property of insolvents from Government officials and turned it over to the creditors themselves. By vesting the assets in the very persons who had a direct interest in obtaining the largest possible dividends, it looked as if the Equidation of a bankrupt estate was about to take its place among the exact sciences. In practice, however, the new arrangement seemed to work no better than the other. It turned out that what was made everybody's business became nobody's, and that creditors, as a rule, preferred to seek new gains rather than to waste time in protracted and complicated efforts to realize an uncertain dividend. Whatever may have been the cause, it is certain that the substitution of the creditors themselves for official assignces has proved telligence in the war. We remember very a conspicuous failure. It is true that insolvent debtors are sufficiently pleased with the present law, under which no individual who came up from his regiment with hon- has the time and patience to squeeze out of them their last shilling; but the dividends, for which the change was made, are little

if at all larger than they were before. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN now proposes a radical alteration in bankruptcy proceedings. He would displace the Chancellor by the Board of Trade, of which he is himself President displayed; but the most astonished person | and would have the Comptroller in Bankruptey and his staff act under their directhat a commission for him as Colonel of a | tion. The principal duty of the superior regiment had actually been made out. He officers thus imposed on the bankruptcy courts would be apparently to act as spies on the insolvent debtor and as ad interim receivers of his estate. Lord SHERBROOKE deems it a bold and questionable innovation regret that his merits had thus been recogto mix up a political office like the Board of There is no doubt that such preliminary To make the conduct of purely judicial pro- rainfall in seven of the cloven weeks from | it may be stated that the official returns

dispensable; but in our judgment it would arens of politics is not, he thinks, a very promising addition to an already discredited institution. It is clear that Lord SHER-BROOKE means to oppose Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN's proposition; but the notable thing about his attitude is that if asked what he would put in its place he answers, nothing, He submits that the law of bankruptcy has ceased to be required as a refuge from the harshness of the general law; that it has been the fruitful parent of chicanary and embezzlement; and that against these and other objections there is nothing to offer be left to the man who is responsible for the except the feeble semblance of equity exhibited by the empty show of a dividend, whose substance the Bankruptcy Court has devoured. As to the relief demanded by debtors, he cannot see now that the common law has been purified from the barbarism of imprisonment for debt, that they need anything more, except perhaps a considerable shortening of the statute of limitations. Lord Sherbrooke, of course, does not deny that actual equity would have the wreck of a bankrupt's estate divided among the creditors; but he insists that as bankruptcy proceedings are, in fact, conducted in England, a purely imaginary satisfaction is bought too dear at the expense of time, trouble, money, and vexation.

A Hartford Editor on Newspapers.

Mr. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER read an address last week before the Social Science Convention at Saratoga on that fascinating subject, "The American Newspaper," Mr WARNER has had experience as an editor, but only of a newspaper in Hartford, where the journals have a comparatively small circulation, and therefore are unable to maintain the large establishments and the strong force of writers in all their departments which are necessary to the making of really great newspapers according to modern notions.

If the people of cities like Hartford wish to be kept thoroughly informed of what is going on in the world, and to be in the current of its thought and to feel the throb of its feeling, they are obliged to take a metropolitan newspaper. Local news, and State and neighborhood politics, they may have nothing to do with these cases. Yet, | find in their home journals; but they must turn to those of New York for comprehensive, intelligent, and enlightened views of men and things in the whole country and the entire world. Admirable as it may be in some respects, the best newspaper in a place like Hartford is necessarily more or ess provincial, incomplete, roughly put together, and prepared by too few men to be well edited in all its parts.

Mr. WARNER, therefore, did not write of he American newspaper as one who understands it from personal experience in its highest development; and the tone of his remarks often betrays his provincial training and the limitations of a newspaper office in a city of pretty contracted views and a narrow and very conventional Puritan society. But he is a man of nice literary instincts and of a good deal of humor, and his essay, though frequently rather commonplace and never broad in its ideas and original in its perceptions, was therefore a very readable one. He was evidently interested in his subject, and hence was able to interest those who heard him.

He said newspapers were published to make money. Of course they are. SHAKE-SPEARE wrote his plays for the same purpose; but no journal which reflects the views and expresses the convictions of an earnest mind, able to direct the ideas of thoughtful men, is printed for that end alone. The mere making of money is not the chief thing with such an editor, but the making of a newspaper which shall command respect, which shall interest the reader, and shall, as far as possible, be perfect of its kind. If he succeeds in accomplishing this purpose, money will follow as a consequence, and a good deal of it; just as an artist wh paints a great picture and wins a great fame because of it, is sure of his pecuniary reward, though love of truth and fidelity to his ideas of art rather than mere mercantile greed made his success possible. It is a very coarse and vulgar notion that newspapers are only published for mercenary purposes, and are made up with no other view than to make all the money they can rake in. They are published to seil, however, and to stand criticism; and therefore the better they their public, the more profitable they will be. Working to do well, to produce something really valuable from which money may come, is very different from merely seeking

money. Mr. WARNER is very wrong in thinking that "the reporting department is the weakest in the American newspaper." Where else in the world is it so good? What department in one of improved more within twenty-five years? The reporters of these days are men of more education, of more intelligent observation, of greater sobriety, than formerly, Their reports are written in good English. whereas once that was the exception; and they know how to make them interesting without resorting to slang or indulging in vulgarity. In many respects theirs is the best department of a New York newspaper, vivacity, and human interest by that in the most pretentious of English journals. Mr. WARNER criticises perhaps the strongest point in the great journals of this country, though his remarks may have applied to provincial papers which pick up only neighborhood gossip.

"Long editorials without reference to news," further says Mr. WARNER, "must be abandoned." Certainly they must if there is nothing in them, but not otherwise. Mr. WARNER only repeats the chatter of the ignorant, when he utters his oracle. Long articles are just as necessary as short ones where there is cause for them; and if they are well and wisely made, they are better

by reason of their very length. As to the form of the newspaper, he thinks the inevitable remady for the unwieldy blanket sheet to "a newspaper of small pages, indefinite in number, that can't any hour be increased or diminished according to necessity, to be folded, stitched, and cut by machinery." That is, the newspaper of the future, according to Mr. WARNER, is to be a book or pamphiet of varying size. And this, too, when men are more than over demanding condensation! He is all wrong, as | early in May, 1861, and, after many sanevery man is liable to be who discusses a

Can Wheat Raising Pay in England? Last month prayers for rain were sent up in the churches throughout this country. We were in the midst of the most protracted and widespread drought we had experienced for nearly ten years, and unless it was soon brought to a close the growing crops of all kinds stood in great danger of ruin.

In England at the same time the clergy were reading the prayer for fair weather. The crops were threatened with irreparable injury from too much rain, and the farmers,

erage, and in the last week it exceeded it by fifty per cent. Prayer, however, proved of no avail to change the operations of nature in England, and rain and a lower temperature than is favorable to growth continuing, the crops will again be deficient, barley being the best, but wheat poor, and oats very bad,

With us, an unfavorable season for the crops is a dry and hot one. If the rainfall is much below the average in July and August, and the temperature is higher than in ordinary years, vegetation is pretty sure to pine; and the more extensive and the severer the drought, the greater the damage is. The complaint here is usually rather of too little than too much rain. In England, however, it is just the other way. What the farmer has to fear is a wet and cold season, for it invariably lessens the wheat harvest. He cannot expect a good erop unless the temperature in July and August is somewhat above the average; and even if he enjoys that blessing, it may be counteracted by too much rain. There are modifying causes in some seasons, of course; but the rule is that when the rain is more than usual and the heat less, his wheat crop is bad, and when the reverse is the case it is good. To prove that this is the general law of

wheat production in Great Britain, the London Times compares the harvests of the country since 1775 with the temperature of the months of July and August during each season, and the amount of the rainfall. Selecting thirty-eight harvests between that year and 1841 for special examination, it shows that in the eight years in which the temperature was above the average the wheat crops were good, and in the nine years when it was below they were bad. When it was most above, and the rainfall was exceptionally small, in 1779, 1818, and 1826, the greatest harvests were gathered; and in 1789, 1795, 1799, 1810, 1812, and 1816, when the heat of July and August was most below the average, the deficiency was most marked. In the years when the temperature was about the average, the crops were sometimes inferior and sometimes fair, according to other influences; as, for instance, in 1791, when the dryness of the season made the crop good, and in 1800, when excessive rains greatly damaged it. In the years for which it does not give the figures, the general record as to the heat or coldness of the summer agrees with the plenti-

ful or defective character of the harvest. In the thirty-five years from 1846 to 1890 the same law obtains. Those of a mean temperature above the average of a hundred years were marked by wheat crops correspondingly good, and those of low mean temperature brought inferior harvests, the only exceptions being caused by an excess or a deficiency of rain. In 1858 the temperature was below the average, but the crop was good; there had been a drought in the spring and summer. In 1871 and 1876 the temperature was above the average, but the crops were poor, because of excessive rains and cold in the spring and early summer. Of these thirtyfive years, twenty-three furnished harvests under the average, while only twelve had harvests of average quantity or above that. The present season has been remarkable, both for its low temperature and its rainfall. A deficient wheat crop is therefore to be expected.

After examining these records, what other conclusion can we reach than that the climate of Great Britain is not well adapted to wheat? It is usually too cold and wet; and the crop is much more likely to be delicient than large enough to properly reward the farmer. Plentiful harvests are the exception. Besides, in the raising of wheat, England competes with our boundless acreage, enjoying so many different climatic conditions and so vast in area that the crops must always be enormous, no matter how serious may be the injury done to one region.

The death of Gen. BURNSIDE recalls some conspicuous facts in the history of the Army of the Potomac. During the four years of the war that army was under the command of seven different officers. Taken in chronological order, they were Gen. McDowell, Gen. McClellan, Gen. Pope, Gen. McClellan again, Gen. Burn-SIDE, Gen. HOOKER, Gen. MEADE, and finally Gen. GHANT, with MEADE directly under are, the more truly they are adapted to him. Of these seven commanders, three are dead, namely, MEADE, HOOKER, and BURNSIDE. Of the other four, only Mc-Dowell and Pope are now in the service.

Probably the Army of the Potomac was the best disciplined, as it certainly was the best cared for, army which the Federal Government put in the field. With the exception of the first Bull Run, when it was small and hardly organized at all, it always fought bravely, never flinched from the line our leading New York journals has of duty, but stood up to its work heroically in the face of depressing disasters. It won many memorable victories, but met with several severe repulses and some defeats. All through the four years it was charged with the embarrassing task of covering the national capital, at which the rebels were constantly striking. On more than one occasion its failures were chiefly owing to the lack of genius, enterprise, and audacity in its commanders. In addition to this, it was and is not equalled for fullness, variety, its fortune throughout the contest to stand contronted with the most perfectly organized and skilfully handled army of the Confederacy. In the first Bull Run it met BEAUEIGARD and STONEWALL JACKSON. Afterward, and till the close of the seven days strugge on the Peninsula, the Army of Virginia was led by that fertile soldier, Gen. J. E. Johnston, Then Gen. Lee took command.

The most celebrated battles of the Army of the Potomac were the first Bull Run, fought under McDowlern; Fair Oaks, and the terrible seven days under McClellan, with Malvern Hill; the humiliating second | such silly scrapes. Bull Run, under Pope; the victory of Antic tam, under McChellan, which encouraged President Lincoln to issue the preliminary proclamation of emancipation; the severe repulse at Fredericksburg under Bunnston the rout at Chancellorsville under Hooken; the bloody but triumphant three days at Gettysburg under Mexpe; and then the long series of engagements under GRANT and MEADE, when they almost daily encountered LEE for twelve months, commencing with the battle of the Wilderness guinary vicissitudes in the field and in the subject which he is not qualified to handle. | trenches, terminating in the surrender of the Confederate forces in April, 1865, at Appomattex Court House.

Many of the battles of this army were exceptionally stubborn and bloody. This was ospecially true of Gaines's Mill, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Frederic's burg, Chancellorsville, Gottysburg, the Wilderness, Spotisylvania, and some of those around Petersburg. In the last year of the war a British officer remarked, "What are you Americans about? You have had twenty Waterloos, and yet you keep on fighting." This was true; and the Army of the Potomae took its full part in who had suffered from a succession of wet | these famous struggles. As an illustration | Trade with the duties of a court of law. seasons, looked forward despairingly. The of the sangularry character of its history, Examinations are convenient, and even in- | coolings a subject of controversy in the | June 6 to Aug. 22 was much above the av- | show that in the single month that inter-

vened between the crossing of the Rapidan and the arrival before Petersburg, in 1864, GRANT lost 89,000 men in killed, wounded,

and missing. The Army of the Potomac will ever be regarded as one of the great historical armies

of the world.

Learned in Constitutional Law. Speaking of hanging Guiteau, our esteemed contemporary, the Tribune, says: "The authorities of the United States will find a law

How about the provision in the Constitution (article I., section 9) that "No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be

CHARLES S. WOLFE of Pennsylvania is a brave man and true. He is a Republican, and he is running for State Treasurer against the regular nomines of the Republican machine. Would that he might be elected!

Two Methodist preachers of Philadelphia have found subjects for energetic sermons in the recent Sunday festival there of the Swabian Cannstatter Volksfest Verein. This organizaion had a jolly time a few Sundays ago at the Schuetzen Park, at which they endeavored, with very fair success, to reproduce one of the festivals of their fatherland. It is not claimed that they did anything worse than to frolic and drink beer after the manner of their country; but these preachers are severe in their denunciation of this Sabbath breaking, and equally severe upon the Mayor of Philadelphia for not enforcing the liquor law, and upon the Reading Railroad Company for running trains for the convenience of the Swebians. But what they most condemn was a mock marriage and the baptism of a wooden doll. Here it would seem there is ground for condemnation. If the Cannstatter Volksfest Verein did any wrong on that Sunday, it was in making light of marriage and baptism The serious forest fires which have rav-

aged large districts of country this summer, and caused immense loss of property, widespread distress, and the sacrifice of many human lives, are largely due to sparks from locomotives traversing the railroads that run through the regions affected. This season's suffering is only exceptional by reason of the long and widespread prevalence of the drought. Every summer the same causes produce like results, although perhaps in not so great a degree. Yet the fact is patent that, for want of some efficient preventive, these summer fires are kindled along the railroads periodically. working great destruction of valuable timber, and involving other and more lamentable consequences. We are glad, therefore, to chroniele the fact that a remedy has been found for this mischief, at least in part. Mr. DAVID GROES-BECK, for many years a prominent figure in Wail street, who retired some years ago from business pursuits, has improved his rural leisure by devising a Spark Arrester. This invention has been applied to one of the largest engines on the Eric Railroad, plying from Sterling Junction to the mines. On this mountain road the gradient in places is 205 feet to the mile. The arrester has this week been practically tried upon that section, with marked success, Not only are all sparks absolutely retained within the locomotive by a simple and inexpensive device, but the result is effected with a great economy of fuel. In addition to this, Mr. GROESBECK has invented a perfect car ventilator, which has been in successful operation for some months on a car on the New York and New Haven Railroad. We understand that these improvements will shortly be submitted to the general public for examination. If they are all that is claimed for them, and we have reason to believe that such is the fact, no well-equipped railway in the country can afford to dispense with them. The luxury of travelling free from dust and cinders ! Just think of it ! Even if the comfort and economy involved do not compel the adoption of such devices, the public safety should insure their universal use.

One grievous effect of the drought is the reduced eucumber crop. That the raising of cucumbers is no small business is seen in the fact that last year New York State raised 200,-000,000, Illinois 100,000,000, New Jersey 10,-3 600) and other States many This year, it is said, there will not be half a crop. This means a scarcity of pickles, and failpres in the pickle business may be looked for. Prices will go up, and just what the effect will be upon the pupils of the many female seminaries of the land can be imagined. If the girls indulge to the top of their bent in pickles, the sellers of caramels suffer, likewise the dealers in gum drops. Thus it will be seen that the effects of a short pickle crop may be disastrous. But if the high prices for pickles be the means of inducing any of TENNYSON's sweet girl undergraduates to give up the pickle habit, the drought will not be all evil in its effects. The girls will grow stouter and rosier, and in after years will bless the dry summer of 1881.

A corner in lemons is reported. The corner means higher prices for that acidulous fruit, and this means an advance in the price of several palatable and cooling summer heverages in the concoction of which lemons play their part. There is the simple lemonade, and also, we are told, the more elaborate sherry sobbler, the pungent gin fizz, the Santa Crus sour, the seltzer and lemon, the whiskey punch. and other punches of various names. All these beverages, we are informed, owe their excellence, more or less, to the lemon. Hence the far-reaching results of a corner in lemons. Carry the corner far enough, and certain mixed drinks will become possible only to millionaires. Fortunately for the bibulous, the summer is over, and the hot weather likewise, and the lemon can be spared from the cup much better than it could a month or even a week ago.

The most recent reported victim of the Dime Novel is CHARLIE ELWELL, a Boston lad. He became such an ardent admirer of Will-LIAM the Kid, and gentlemen of his stamp, that he longed for a life of freedom on the rolling prairies. To such an extent did he thus long that he forged a check for \$250. With the money thus secured he laid in a stock of suitable weapons, and then, heavily armed, went to the depot. Fortunately for the poor Indian, the lad was arrested. CHARLIE will now have leisure to reflect that the life of even a Boston e.erk, uneventful as it may be, is preferable to that of an inmate of a reformatory or State prison. If the boys would drop these crazy beginning with Gaines's Mill and closing Dime Novels, fewer of them would be caught in

The New York Police.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was wandering in Egypt in the old, olden time. I was approach ing the obelish, when, to my horror, a clim aware over my head and a razing, stentorian voice exclutined there! Hoy! Hoy there), dirout of there!? * * * * What! In these holy precincls—a drove of Texas cattle and a suffin Texas cattle driver? God forbill On coming to my senses I found I was in Central Park in the city of New York, and that it was foreneou, Sept.

But now to business. I have roughed it in the roughest parts of the Book's Mountain frontier for ten years, but aust say from experience that you New Yorkers have

I was approaching the obelisk from a certain side and there were no sign huards feetbalding such appreads. My numberst accessed forth the above tableau. You New Yorkers allow contradive and conguests to be treated like cattle when visiting Central Park. Is that as treated the cause the slave, I hate accepts in the ser-light? I hate servility in the slave, I hate accepts in the ser-I hate servility with which New Yorkers smallow Table but the services with which New Yorkers smalle the daily meants from their services, the policement about table.

John F. Mattiscander

Fees in Church.

To THE FOURTH OF THE SUN-Sir: I read To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I read the letter in the Sun relating to admission fees in charging. I think the demanding of fees is not in the least affence, think the demanding of fees is not in the least affence, so Mr. Cougan says it is. If you must go became, so may as well per fees buttle not necessary to go be char in the normal test in the construction of the course anywhere. You can't expect the corry to work and breach without pay. They where and well have the province the course of the cours

MR. FOSTER UNEAST.

The Powerful Opposition to the Administra tion in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York

-The Soldiers' and Sallors' League. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- Secretary Kirkwook is the only Cabinet officer on duty at the capital, but it is understood that Mr. Blaine, who of all the Cabinet probably most needed recreation, will soon return to his post. The others, it is probable, will shortly follow his example, with the exception of Secretary Hunt, who will continue his cruise up and down the const, ostensibly visiting the navy yards. There is no stopping our dear Old Sait. He will have his cruise. He can't live away from sait water. And the navy yards; they would rot if he did not visit them.

There is reason for saying that Mr. Blaine's return has been hastened by matters connected with the ensuing elections. Foster of Ohio has hoisted danger signals. Persons in the Government employ from that State are preparing to go home; but not all will vote for Foster. It s doubtful if a majority will. Those belonging to the Soldiers' and Saflors' League will not. This is a strong and growing organization. whose title indicates its character. It extends throughout the country, and has special work in Washington. One duty is to expose the injustice done to soldiers and sailors in violation of a United States statute requiring that persons honorably discharged from the military service shall be preferred in filling the offices. This is a dead letter. Not only is this the case as the League are able to show, but poor and deserving soldiers and saliors have been thrust aside to make places for relatives of the heads of departments, some of whom have as many as a dozen in office, and for other favorites without claims or qualifications. The League is playing an Important part in the Obio campaign, which is one explanation of Foster's danger signal. The League connects this wily Ohio demagogue not only with deceiving the soldiers and sailors, but with procuring appointments of political favorites who are incompetent to places in the departments over maimed and well nigh starving soldiers. The League specify charges which they affirm they are able to sustain.

An overwhelming exposure of the nepotism prevalent in the departments is at hand. It will startle the country, and will more than bear out what has been printed in THE SUN about it. Evils of a kin ired character, the way not only heads of departments have crammed the offices with sons, nephews, and other relatives. but the way members of Congress have paid off political debts with as little regard for the public service as the whale fisheries, will be exposed. Not only this, but corruptions and vices will be exposed, not on hearsny evidence, but from the records which the League after great labor have obtained. The present bearing is on the Ohio election, where the soldiers and

great labor have obtained. The present bearing is on the Ohio election, where the soldiers and sailors are not only numerous, but have been appealed to in behalf of Foster. The appeal will be answered in a manner little expected when it was made. Gov. Foster is a demagogue of recent growth. Though not of extensive dimensions, he is effective by his industry and unscrupulousness. Not for him only, but for others who have profited by the votes of the soldiers, something very much resembling retribution appears to be impending.

The attention of Congress will be directed to the evils the League are prepared to expose. This organization, it seems probable, is capable of deing the country genuine service, and from present appearances will go forward in the work it has engaged in.

The success of Cameron in Pennsylvania, and the unexpected turn in New York in favor of Conkling, have startled the keepers of the Administration's interest. A new pressure is to be brought to bear for permission for Robertson to commence radeeming the promises made in order to beat Conkling, It is to be hoped that Secretary Windom, by his yielding to the pressure to gore John Sherman, had not furnished so many reasons for doubting his ability to resting the control of the departments. And that, observed the gentleman, "is saying a great deal." Hence Windom may yield, and Robertson may get his licanse to pay off to a certain extent. If Blaine can prevail, the license will be given, because the narm created by Conkling's successes and Don Cameron's triumph will drive their foes into almost any extravagance.

Sad accounts are given by the French papers f an emigration scheme organized by the Marquis de Rays, who seems to have deluded some two or three hunrance, in Occania." The Marquis assumed the title o king of the island, described his scheme as a royalist and relicious enterprise, and asked for the Pope's blessing on it. That blessing was given; and two years ago a ship the Chandernagor, was chartered to carry out the first load of emigrants, who had previously handed over to the Marquis considerable sums for the purchase of land and houses in his kingdom. On the faith of prospectuses' these people went out hoping to find a fruitful island and a prosperous colony, having a capital called Port Breton; but the Chandernagor never reached the island at all. After cruising about the Australian seas for some time the captain declared that he could not find New France, and landed his passengers at another island, which was a desert, and where they lived for several months on roots embarking upon it, were eventually picked up by an linguish ship and carried to Australia. Only five of these found means of returning to France. Meanwhile another emigrant ship had started for "Fort Breton," and has not since been heard of. The survivors of the first expedition have todged a complaint against the Marquis de Rays. in which they accuse him of having obtained money from them by false pretences. The Marquis, who has retired Barcelona, refuses to come back to Paris to meet this charge, to which the French Government has affixed at additional count of "unlawfully usurpling a royal title."

From the Pull Mail Gusette. The maxim which teaches that there must be disputing about tastes has its limits, which appear to have been reached in Portsmouth yesterday, if we car of an army officer, was about to be married, but nnex pectedly she died. It was resolved, however, that before interment she should be married "as tar as possible," and accordingly the Rev. T. D. Platt and other clergy men among them read the marriage service, and then the service tertumerals. It is not stated what the bridegreen did. The other friends were their wedding civiles. The P energy A G we mentions sympathetically at the dead brane's "trousseau and that of her brides mails had been provided, as if it were a pity that so such mails ery should go for mothing; but it may be oubted it the Rev. T. D. I latt's bishop will regard this

Miss Paracli on Gladstone.

Prime Miss Plannell's Glosgow Speech. I want to ask you, the people of Glasgow, the lectors of tiling w. to premise me now that whenever ou get a chance you will work each one of you as lea sen to put out any follower of that wontched, hypogratial, boodthirsty miscreart, Mr. sciadstone. ["We will;

Burying Nonconformists in England.

From the Looks Southerd. The first funeral under the new Buriais act in the Church of Al Saints, hast they clear to the place of the Church of Al Saints, hast they clear to the place of the first of

New Zenland Gold Mines.

From the Antibout Evening Star. The yield of gold at the Thames in July was 4.002 an east on these tone of sheet. He largest yield was 2017 indices from the Walk Autor traine. The Meanaster or ushed 221 times for 187 counces, the New Gorden Crown 180 time for 188 counces.

On the March to Yorktown.

TRENTON, Sept. 17. - Battery C, Third United States A tri ary, Na at Sinclair, is in camp on the Shabby Konk Creek, three males morth of this city, having marched to an New Britishing, a distance of twenty five miles to day, without any michap. The nattery will re-name in a sumpleyer Somaly, and will resume its line of march to by Authorit early on Kenday morning.

The New Weiland Canal Opened.

St. CATHEBINE'S, Ont., Sept. 17.-The new Welland Canal has been aucressfully opened by the pas-sage of the American etganer D. N. Dickinson. She was towed through from Fort Pathogue to Local 2s by the tog illness Seriesan, both scales being gasty decksightift bunding. The average time of location was 28 minutes.

Ode to Mr. Lorillard. Yes, march him up Broadway, mon Pierre,

With jockey in his riding gierre; Bring home the great Iroquois, The people will about with jois

SUNBEAMS.

-A leading religious paper startles iten readers by announcing that "Ouida" is "an excellent guide to Egyptology in studying the present Sunday school lessons and the times of Mosea."

-There was only \$2,000 insurance on the State Street Baptist Church in Ordensburg. The difference between that sum and the damage by the configration of the building is about \$18,000. This method of

insuring shows poor management and unwise economy. -A paper called the Gospel Trumpel, published at Altoons, Pa., effers "General Regulations for Safe Running on the Gospel Railroad from the Station of Sin to the Station of Heaven" These "Regulations" comprise such as "Consult the rules often;" "Look out for danger;" "Keep on the right track;" "Don't wreck your train." The paper is issued in the interest of the Railroad Christian Association.

-The remnant of the Salvation Army still left in Baltimere is labering in the southern part of the city with an announced determination to "make Satan howl." The latest style of gathering advertised is "Hallelajah Blood and Fire Experience Meeting." This was set down for Sinday afternoon last. In the evening these sanguinary evancelical braves made "An Attack upon the Devil and his Host." As to exactly how nuch they succeeded in " making Satan howl," the returns are not all in as yet. The exhertations at these meetings generally consist principally of ranting. Those who attend are chiefly the most ignorant.

-In the neighborhood of Gaza, in Palese ine, there are about 20 000 Mehammedans. The British Church Missionary Society is doing its best to conver these unbelievers to Christianity. In view of the race that many of them are affected with grievous chronic diseases, it is proposed to establish a medical mission in addition to the agencies row in operation for the advan-tage of the benighted Mohammedians. Donations for this purpose have been made in England; notably one of \$2,500 from the Rev. John Venn of Hereford, a venerable clergyman and philanthronist, who is 80 years old. It is understood that the Medical Missionary Association will contribute liberally toward the cost of providing medicines and surgical apparatus for this mission,

-The "Book Fund," which is under the management of the wife of the Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, has in five years distributed 34,000 volumes, principally to ministers who were too poor to purchase for themselves. Donations of money and books are received with equal thankininess. When books are received they are given to the ministers who express a desire for them When money is received it is expended for books. There hand rubbish, given by people who had no use for it. Mrs. Spurgeon has repeatedly announced that when books are given in this cause they must be such as ministers will find useful in their study work, and not those whose legitimate destination is the junk shop.

-Many clergymen consider fans a nulsance in church, and say that it is very hard to preach to the people who wave them. These brethren will be glad to know that the burglars who entered the Method ist church at Hobokus, N., J., piled up all the paim leaf fans they could gather from the pews and set fireto them. The wicked design of these intruders was to set fire to the church, in revenue for not being able to find the communion silver, which they had hoped to stead. This design was frustrated by the fact that palm-leaf fans kindling. The defeated and disappointed burglars went sadiv away, after having burned the fans, and were no more heard from. It is a cause for congratulation on the part of the Hobokus Methodists that the season for the use of fans is now over.

-The multiplication of religious sects in the West keeps pace with the progress of the age in other industries. One of the latest sects is called "The dreams to be divine revelations, and therefore they shape their actions according to what they think they learn in the silent watches of the night. When they fream dreams which they cannot understand they go or explanation to the "Chief Dreamer," who is the tends to do so. The influence he thus acquires over them is very great, as he becomes acquainted with their in-most personal and family secrets. The sect is not as yet very extensive, but its members make up for the lack of its size and influence by intense ignorance and unquench-able stupidity. It has its headquarters in a small towa in Minnesota, to which it will probably be confined.

-The trial of the Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., in Chicago recently was only a preliminary one, preparatory to that which is to take place before the Conference in October. Had the preliminary trial resuited in his favor, he would not have been brought before the Conference. There is every reason to believe that the Conference will decide against him. This will leave him free to pursue his independent course in min istering to his large congregation, which gathers at Hoo ley's Theatre. For four months Dr. Thomas was laid aside by severe ilinean. Two weeks ago to-day he preached to his congregation for the first time since his recovery. Last Sunday he obediently bowed to the verdict which suspended him until the meeting of Confer-ence, and it is understood that he will hold no more services until the controversy is finally settled. Dr. Thomas is a man of siender physical frame, but powerful in oratory and magnetic in influence. He discards most of the set phrases of religious discourse, and speaks in s

stood by his hearers. -The assistant librarian of a large mision school in Brooklyn has found it necessary to resign his post because of the condition into which he found the library books failing. These books were taken out on Sundays by children who, for the most part, live in tenement houses and other unpleasant abodes where water was that both the binding and the pages became covered with grime, suggestive of disease. The gentleman con-sidered it prudent to have nothing to do with the handling of such possible disseminators of contagious diseases. Books which thus change hands from week to week, and go into many different homes of all grades, may carry in their travels quite as much of mischief as they do of re-ligious truth. One of the most important items of G scal o be taught at mission schools is personal cleanliness. When this is thoroughly impressed on the minds of the scholars the way is paved for all that the teachers have to communicate concerning godliness. A great many mission scholars are much dietier than they need simply because the teachers are arraid of hurting their

feelings in saying personal things while speaking of the cleansing power of water and soap. -John Wesley would have turned over in his grave with amazement and horror could be have known the fate of the resolution offered the other day in the Ecumenical Conference in London in regard to the ium traffic. In deciaring that traffic to be a sin and & shame, the resolution spoke in uncomplimentary terms of the connection of the British G wernment with it 63 this account an attempt was made to smother it, and it was handed over to the Business Committee either for burial or for amendment, as might be found most expellent. The course of the British Government in debauthing the unhappy Chinese by foreing optum upon themis a matter which will not affait of smar-coated words of very polite resolutions. Wesley, in his day, demonrostavery as "the sum of all villannes." The postion now economic by the British G vernment as to the trade in opium is much the same in its moral relations as this which our own Government occupied as to exert in the palmy dark of that institution. Resolutions contains ing uncomplimentary expressions regarding "the sum of all villatings" were then voted as much out of order

as those on opium can now be in a house of worship.

-This is "Review Sunday" in the Sunday its, and the quarter's lessons about the Israelites in and out of Egypt will occurs the attention of the volta-ful students and their teachers. The series opened = 13 the picture given in the beginning of the book of 1 solution the approximation of the Hallower by that Table 155 rulers and technicisms. In this call since of a fact is N = 3was raised up to be the deliverer and, the three was life brother Aaran, was divinely commission of for the rose. The story of the supernatural power of the these men before the court of Pharach is a matter of deep interest to every similar. The fest placery and the left be Expidians are brought up for eview to be east all the last and greatest one, the destruction of the lift of a of every family. In connection with this was to be see tution of the Passover, the great Jewish national least, which is observed to the present day. The rassigl of the Red Sea followed the Possiver, and Israel was an independent nation. Then came the delivery of the last on the assumit of Mount Sinal and the setting opens, adoration of the golden call while Moses was up in the mountain. The review of these lessins will make \$ cause they are supposed to be familiar to every body

-Evidently the preachers, for the most part, think that they have exhausted the Pres fential situation as a topic for Sunday ser cons. for few of them comparatively have announced that they will steak of that subject to day Sime will, however, here and in Brookiyu. In Christ's Free Church, in this city, the Rev. S. Thomas Williams will pregate upon "Player, the President, and the Press" In the Washington South Methodist Church, Pastor Reed win take for likemost.
"The President's Salute, or Motival Esteem, Maria Duty" In the Bedford Congregational Church Brooklyn, Dr. Hugh Smith Carpather will be terpeal the "Meaning of the Nation's Succession." and the Rev. Robert & Uver, in the Church of the Mote siah, will preach about "Prayers for the Prealers" But there are several other promising subjects for sermons. For instance, Dr. Farmage's morning er ... 1 will be upon "Sicaling from the B and of Education and page Use of Trust Funds in all Parts of the Land. Brooklyn Yerk Street Methodist Current the Rev Domas McGregor will preach on The Seven Great Evid and Diele Hemide. Dr. Edward P. Ingeresii, who has been returned from Early and Parentin will give his for pressums to Regard to the Bougoos Condition of Eq. repelling the Malthe Reformed a march of Drawler and in the Thirteenth Street Newscarrant Care of the Street Paster Simpson was entered a to make the trapellad question, "Do we lies to Do are her interes"